

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PORTRAIT OF AN IDLER.

An idle man, says Lord Bacon, is the most mischievous being in creation. Not having any business to engage his time or attention, he becomes a trifle, a blackguard, and a sponge; sometimes he moves as a beggar or a vagabond. He lounges in places where he is not wanted, and often volunteers opinions which are treated with contempt: He salutes the ignorant clown and the accomplished statesman, in the same coarse and boisterous manner; and drinks the wine of the clergy with as much gusto, and brutal indifference, as he would swallow a glass of brandy and water at the expense of a kindred spirit in a—soda room. Finally, he is a curse to himself, a disgrace to his relatives, and an eye-sore to every decent and generous citizen.

"Then go to work, ye lazy cur,  
And earn a decent living."

THE NAUTILUS.

In a letter from Mr. Carter, one of the editors of the New-York Statesman, from Liverpool, Eng. who had just crossed the Atlantic on a tour to Europe, we find the following description of the curious shell-fish, the Nautilus:

"From the twentieth to the twenty-second of June inclusive, the ship lay in a dead calm. On the last mentioned day, so perfectly tranquil was the ocean, that the Captain ordered the jolly-boat to be launched, and four of us with a man at the helm rowed to the distance of a mile from the ship, the little boat climbing over the smooth swell with an easy and delightful motion. We brought back with us a large nautilus, or Portuguese man of war, as this animal is generally called by the sailors. He is a curious creature, peculiarly fitted for the element in the surface of which he moves, being furnished with a keel, anchor, sails and ballast, for the purpose of navigation. Possessing the power of loco-motion, he can shift his position so as to catch the gale, and glide over the highest waves with ease and safety. Some times when the sea is calm and the sun warm, he will turn himself upon his side, wet his sails, and then right his little bark and resume his passage. These animals frequently navigate the ocean in fleets, perhaps under the command of an admiral. Their sails, which are transparent and beautifully bordered with a bright pink color, vie in richness and elegance, particularly when seen in the direction of the sun, with the silken sails of Cleopatra. We have seen thousands of them bounding over the billows, reminding us of Pope's couplet: 'Learn of the little Nautilus to sail, Spread the thin car, and catch the rising gale.'"

ANECDOTE.

A highwayman, named Bollard, confined in Newgate, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial; and was answered "by getting an apothecary to make affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done, in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes, that if the said James Bollard is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing session, he will be in immediate danger of his life." To which the learned Judge on the bench answered, "that he verily believed so too."

LEARNING IN EUROPE.

A French Journal has furnished a table presenting a comparison of the number of children in the several countries of Europe, who are educated at public schools with the whole population. According to this table, the pupils of the public schools in the circle of Gatz is one in nine of the whole population—in Bohemia, one in eleven—in Moravia and Silesia, one in twelve—in Austria, one in thirteen—in Prussia, one in eighteen—in Scotland, one in ten—in England, one in sixteen—in Ireland, one in eighteen—in France, one in thirty—in Poland, one in seventy-eight—in Portugal, one in eighty—and in Russia, one in nine hundred and fifty-four.

SELFISHNESS.

The selfish man is shut out from all that gives grace and value to life, all that makes life a blessing; for what is existence worth to him, who has no man's confidence; no man's sympathy; no man's love!

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

A work has been published by a Mr. Conventry, in which he demonstrates that Lord George Sackville, was the author of Junius.

The Government of France has a force in Spain of 22,000 men. It is to be withdrawn in April next, and another force left there of 10,000 men. Ferdinand himself wants to retain this number of troops.

RELEASE OF GENERAL DEVEREUX.

We announced, from the English journals, the arrival of General Devereux, an Irishman, who has served with distinction under the orders of Bolivar in the war which has just insured the independence of Colombia. General Devereux was arrested at Rovigo by the Austrian police, and conducted to Venice, where he was shut up in the prisons of the old Ducal Palace. His effects and papers were seized, without his being able to obtain any other explanation of the motives of his arrest, except his being the friend and companion of Bolivar. General Devereux immediately wrote his Majesty the Emperor of Austria a letter full of firmness, in which he said that he could not suppose that an act of tyranny so odious and so infamous as that which had just been exercised upon him, could have been done by his Majesty's consent—that he was travelling with an American passport, and was charged with the interests of a company formed for the gold mines of Colombia; and that if his detention was prolonged, the Austrian Government would become responsible for all the damage which might result from it. This letter was sent to Milan, where the Emperor then was. By the greatest chance in the world, an Italian, who had been placed about him to serve as an interpreter, was recognized by him, as having long served under his orders in the Colombian army. Fifteen days after the arrest of General Devereux the answer was received from Milan: It simply contained an order for his liberation, with an injunction to quit Venice and Italy in 24 hours. The officer who intimated this order to him endeavored to make some excuses, telling him that his arrest had only been a mistake, which ought not to inspire him with resentment against the Austrian Government, nor hinder his again coming into Italy. "If ever," answered the General, "I come again into Italy whilst the Austrian dominion shall be established in it, it will only be sword in hand." General Devereux arrived in Paris, and set out from it for London.

Courier Francais.

Mr. O'Connell has got a new enemy in one of his quondam allies, the Editor of the Dublin Morning Post, who, conceiving that he has been unfairly treated, has pledged himself "to enter forthwith upon such an investigation of the acts of the great leader in Catholic affairs as shall thoroughly expose his pretensions to principle or patriotism; shall reduce him to his proper dimensions; and shall prove him to be as arrant a political cheat as ever misled a credulous and simple people."

Professor Buckland, the distinguished geologist, has lately received from the Russian Emperor a magnificent snuff-box, as a testimony of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of the professor's successful cultivation of geology. The box is composed of the fossil tooth of an elephant, inlaid in gold, and it is represented as exceedingly beautiful.

The currency of England and Ireland has, at last, been assimilated, by a proclamation to that effect.

CANONIZATION in the Nineteenth Century.

The Roman Calendar has recently been augmented by the addition of a new saint, a father of the society of Jesuits having been canonized by Pope Leo XII. The following miracle gave rise to the celestial exaltation: The reverend father went on Friday to the house of a Roman Prince, whom he found at the table ready to eat six larks which stood before him. Being shocked at witnessing such a violation of the laws of the church, the holy man rebuked the prince severely; and the latter paying no heed to his exhortation, he stretched out his hand over the birds and they revived. A picture, representing the miraculous event, has been placed at the gate of St. Peter's church at Rome. In this picture the father is represented standing, and his hand stretched out. His eyes are lifted up to heaven, which he seems to invoke, and the prince appears thunderstruck. Of the six birds two have already returned to life, two others flap their wings, and the two last are piously awaiting the moment of their resurrection. All Judge!!

A manufacturer of ancient coins has been very recently detected near Rome, from whose manufactory many cabinets in different parts of Europe have been supplied with antiquities.

At the late Oxford commemoration, the University conferred on Capt. Lyon, the Polar navigator, the honorary degree of D. C. L. This enterprising young officer appeared in the theatre wearing a civilian's gown over a full dress naval uniform, and excited great attention and applause.

There is a report in London, that Lord Cochrane will be immediately invited to aid the Greek cause.

The Emperor of China has ordered a new wall to be erected between his region and the Burman Empire, to prevent the uncivilized Burmese and British from entering the celestial empire.

The thermometer at Liverpool on the 18th, was up to 84, which was higher than had been known for several summers.

The Russian frigate Kruizer, which sailed in November, 1822, on a voyage of discovery, has arrived in England. It is stated that she made no discoveries.

The population of Cadiz, in Spain, formerly sixty-three thousand, is said to have dwindled to forty thousand. One third of the dwellings are empty.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

On Thursday afternoon, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was performed with all the accustomed solemnities.

The ground of this future edifice is in Greenwich, and was presented to the seminary by Clement C. Moore, Esq. It is a lot of about five acres, fronting on one of the Avenues, and running back to the North River. A finer or more airy situation could not have been found.

The numerous Clergymen of the Episcopal Church now here, the trustees, professors and students of the seminary, together with deputations from the vestries of several Episcopal churches in the city, all assembled near the land granted to the Institution; and forming a procession led by the junior students, and closed by the bishops, proceeded to the foundation, where the procession halted, and opening inwards, the Rt. Rev. Bishops, White, Croes, Kemp, and Brownell, passed through the open ranks, and were successively followed by other ministers, and assistants at the ceremony, to the spot where the corner stone was to be laid.

A short address, setting forth the objects of the intended building, and the hopes and views of those who were about to erect it, was delivered by Bishop White. A prayer was put up by him for the blessing of God on it and its founders, and on the labors of those who should be called to teach or to learn within its walls. A box was then handed to the bishop, in which were separately placed the bible, the book of common prayer, the homilies of the church, and the documents relative to the seminary. These were carefully enclosed in the corner stone prepared, and placed for the purpose—the bishop receiving from the architect a hammer, with which he thrice struck the stone, and dedicated it in the name of the three persons of the Trinity. The same ceremony was repeated by the other bishops, when the stone was closed up with masonry—and the workmen resumed their labors.

[FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.]

The Rev. Fletcher Andrews, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received, from the bounty of a dying relative, twenty slaves, at that time valued at 10,000 dollars. Shortly after he attained the age of 21 years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a pious lady, lately deceased in Kentucky, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves, said to be about forty. The residue of her estate, worth about \$3000, was left to the Centre College of Kentucky, at Danville.

A BILL.

At the last winter's session of the Legislature of Georgia, it was enacted, "That from and after the passing of this act, the June session of the Inferior Court of Hancock county shall be commenced and holden on the third Monday in August next."

Kaleigh Star.

The Grand Jury of St. Lawrence County, New York, have presented the Judges of that County, for repeated and vexatious neglect of their official duties. The terms are permitted by the Judges to pass by, without any court being held.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,  
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825.

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Goddard Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

August 8, 1825.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lot* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the townlands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 13, 1825.

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N.B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a card and new and well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charleston road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rocky river, and Teaser for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls.

HEARST J. SOSS.MAN.

August 25.

PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dram to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving jars; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Sauter Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Oct. 12, 1824.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 4th of October next, a valuable tract of land in the county of Rowan, on Second Dutch Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Pool, Nicholas Lutwick and others, containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres, it being the tract purchased from Otto Chambers by Henry A. Chambers. There is a good dwelling house and other out-houses on the premises, with sufficient other improvements to render it a very desirable farm. As those that wish to purchase, will probably view the tract, it is unnecessary to enumerate its further advantages. A credit of six months will be given for one-half the purchase money, and nine months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond and security.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

August 16th, 1825.

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants' account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

Salem, June 10, 1825. DAVID CLEVELAND.

Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely NEGROES, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office.

Aug. 23, 1825. 72

Coach Making.

THE subscriber is respectfully, for the year, liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in *Lincolnton*, North Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and neatest style, any order for coaches, chariots, panel and stick gigs, and sulkeys, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, Aug. 23d, 1825.

N.B. The subscriber continues to keep on hand a quantity of elegant *Windsor Chairs*, neatly ornamented with bronze or gold; also, high and low post bedsteads, of the best materials.

M. C. P.

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1824. 41

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.

Glass Ware.

To Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 5000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle; Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assorted sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT.

Corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above ad for them.

March 1, 1825. 607



## FOREIGN NEWS.

LIFE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 25.  
By the Courier, we have our London files continued to the 23rd July inclusive—the intelligence from which will be found in our extracts below.

London, Tuesday, July 19.—The French papers of Saturday contain no news of importance. In the Constitutionnel, we find an article of speculation on the affairs of Greece, and the future destinies of that unfortunate country. The journal mentions, that he has good authority for stating, that Austria and Russia have formed a project for dividing Greece into principalities, and placing on the throne of each some subjectless Prince, whose legitimacy has hitherto been his only portion. Prince Carignan, who by right succeeds to the crown of Sardinia, was at first to be exiled to this half Turkish corner of Europe, till he atoned for his adoption of the Spanish constitution in Piedmont, by fighting against it at the Irodero. He is, therefore, now to enjoy the appanage of his family, and is no longer thought of as a Turkish Hospodar. But the two Emperors are said to have cast their eye on one more nearly connected with England, and to have proposed the Prince of Saxe Coburg for a Greek throne.

London, July 20.—The French papers of Saturday, with the Etoile dated Sunday, had arrived in due course. The latter, under date of Frankfurt, July 10, announces Prince Gustavus, son of the ex-king of Sweden, to have been appointed a Lieut. Col. in the emperor of Austria's own regiment of Hulus. It is said to be in contemplation to provide this prince with a throne, which is to be founded in Greece.

An article from Odessa, June 26, asserts that at Constantinople it is believed that the Turkish fleet suffered severely in the late actions with Sachury, and the removal of the Captain Pacha is spoken of as certain.

We yesterday announced the important fact that the whole Kingdom of Assam had submitted to our arms. The discomfited Burmese, retreating on all points, now begin duly to appreciate the prowess of the enemy with whom they have chosen to contend; and further triumphs, or peace on such terms as the conquerors may be pleased to dictate, we trust we shall shortly have to record.

A book-binder of Vienna, in Austria, has obtained a patent for an invention in his art. His binding is not of calf, sheep, or buffalo, but of iron, so exquisitely wrought, that it is taken for delicate lace. A Homer has been bound in this style, for the Library of Vienna, which is said to be infinitely beautiful. This artisan, whose name is Monsmann, has submitted a specimen of his work to the Institute of France.

The number of Students at the University of Göttingen, is at present 1245.

An American merchant has ordered 12,000 dozen of Chessmen from a manufacturer at Nuremberg.

By the Florida, arrived at New-York, from Peru and Rio, we have accounts that Rear-Admiral Rosamel, commander of the French forces in the Pacific, had an interview with Bolivar at Magdalena, on the 18th of March, at which he made a declaration of the determination of France to pursue a strict neutrality with regard to the New States of South-America. Callao still held out on the 1st of April. A decree was issued in April, declaring that all Spanish manufactures, or effects belonging to the subjects of Spain, should thereafter be subject to confiscation. A second decree grants to foreigners the right to transact business in their own names and on their own responsibility in Peru; and, in all respects, to enjoy the protection of the laws equally with Peruvians, and to be subject to the same taxes.

Key West.—In the schooner Hound, arrived at Baltimore, from Havana, came passenger Lieut. McIntosh, lately in command at Key West, which place he was compelled to leave by long continued ill health. Lieut. M. left Key West on the 5th August, at which time the violence of the fever experienced in July had abated. Off the Havana, Lieut. M. boarded the Frigate Constellation, bearing the flag of Commodore Warrington. The officers and crew were all in fine health, as were also those of the U. S. ship John Adams, capt. Nicholson. The Constellation was cruising off Havana, and the John Adams between that place and the Colorado. The Terrier, Lieut. Cutts, was off Nevis, and the Fox, Lieut. Wilson, was conveying out of Matanzas. Such has been the judicious distribution of our vessels of war by Com. Warrington, that no piracy can well be committed without being discovered, and none has been heard of for some months past. The Revenue Cutter Florida, capt. Brown, had gone, by advice of Com. W. to examine Carlos and Charlotte Harbor and that vicinity.

Lieut. E. K. Low, of the 1st Regt. U. S. Infantry, was swept from the deck of a schr. by the boom, near Green Bay harbor, on the 15th ult. and drowned.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COURIER.

A period of profound peace is welcome to every one but editors: not that they are more fond of blood and carnage, the sound of war, or the shouts of victory, than their neighbors, but because it presents to them an infinite variety of subjects to expatiate upon. It is so easy to speculate upon the positions of an army and the probable result of a campaign, that to be obliged to depend upon the resources of their own mind, is very uncomfortable, if not perplexing.

In these days of tranquility, we are obliged from necessity to make important excursions, by sea and land, that our readers may reap the fruit of our labors, and become acquainted by our description with the manners and customs of their countrymen and others. Were it not for this object it is not likely we should have been favoured with the important travels of some of our contemporaries.—The White mountains would have remained unexplored; and we should have had different views presented to us of English society, and manners. But the times we have fallen upon are evil. Party dissensions have ceased and the sounds of war are heard only in the land of poetry and song; and even from there, the accounts are so uniformly the same, that when we mention the glorious struggle of Greece against her oppressors, we always mention them as victors.

We have therefore a difficult task to accomplish; and were it not for a court martial, a horrid murder, or pick-pocket now and then, we should be sadly off for articles to fill our columns. Gov. Troup by his silly and intemperate conduct has furnished much matter, and if he deserves the execration of all well disposed citizens, he certainly merits the thanks of editors, for the help he has furnished them. Every paper we have received for the last few weeks is filled with the gasconading of this hero, or the accounts of the different court martials recently held at Washington. These events have given rise to much editorial scribbling, and since they have been agitated editorial travelling has not been quite so frequent.

When Congress and the Legislature of this state, meet, we shall probably be better supplied with articles than at present. The lobby too, that immaculate body, we understand, is to be re-organized, and new members admitted. The elections, also, are coming on, and are to be contested on old party grounds. The prospect, therefore, looks better for the fraternity of editors than it has for some time.

### COM. STEWART.

The court-martial which tried Com. Porter, has, by an order from the Navy department, been dissolved, and a new court constituted, for the trial of Com. Stewart, and others: this court is composed of Capt. James Barron, President; Capt. Wm. M. Crane, Robt. T. Spence, Stephen Cassin, John D. Henly, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. E. Thompson, A. S. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Rodgers, Geo. C. Read, members; Rich'd. S. Cox, judge advocate.

The charges preferred against Com. Stewart are four. The first is unofficer-like conduct, under which are twenty-nine specifications. These principally related to his permitting a contraband trade to be carried on from certain ports in Peru, and assisting therein; purchasing articles for the Franklin, which were never sent on board of her; making the artificers of the ship work on board other vessels without remunerating them; receiving a man by the name of Smith on board, and letting him remain one year, and for employing him to do official duties, which ought to have been done by the officers; trafficking on board the Franklin with the supercargo of the Canton, and permitting her cargo to be transferred on board the Peruviana ostensibly a public vessel; aiding the Royalists by carrying Gen. Canterac's horses from Valparaiso to Quileu; building three small vessels which did not belong to the government, and employing the crew, and using the materials of the Franklin in their construction; permitting Lieut. Weaver to be absent during the cruise, and approving the muster roll on which he was entered as present and doing duty; converting to his own benefit government property. These are some of the principal specifications in the first charge.

The second charge is Disobedience of Orders, with seven specifications. The five first have reference to some of the specifications in the first charge, which relate to smuggling. The two last, to the receiving one Madrid, a spy and Royalist officer on board and protecting him; and carrying intelligence to the Royalists that the Patriots were fitting out an expedition against them.

The third charge is Neglect of Duty. There are under this three specifications. The first relates to Lieut. Weaver's absenting himself; the second, neglecting to notice a complaint made by Lieut. Sawyer against Lieut. Conner; the third, not having the men regularly exercised.

The fourth charge, is for Oppression and Cruelty. Under this head there is but one specification, viz. Confining Lieut. Sands from the 9th of Oct. to the 13th April, without bringing him to trial, whereby his health was injured.

We have thus given the charges and principal specifications preferred against this officer. From the work that is laid out, it is probable that the court will occupy as much time, as they did at the late trial of Com. Porter. May he have a good deliverance.—New-York Courier.

### COM. PORTER.

In a letter from Com. Porter, to the editor of the National Journal, dated Aug. 20, we find the following magnanimous declaration:

"I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavored throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecution. I do not express a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me."

The following letter written by Commodore Porter to President Adams, forms the prominent feature, of the charge of "disrespect and insubordination" preferred against him:

Captain Porter has the honor, respectfully, to state to the President of the U. States, that agreeably to the suggestion of the President, he, on the 16th of last month, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting an investigation of his conduct in relation to the affair of Foxardo, and the charges of Mr. Randall, as early as was consistent with the public interests, and on the same day he received what purported to be the Secretary's reply, informing him that the Executive had determined that a court should be formed to examine into the occurrences, as soon as circumstances will permit. Captain Porter consequently waited with patience until the 13th of this month, when, not being able to learn that any steps were taken toward the accomplishment of the Executive will, he again addressed the Secretary in the most urgent but respectful manner, to cause his conduct to be investigated, and allow him, if innocent, to relieve himself from the truly unpleasant situation in which the order for his recall has placed him.—No notice has yet been taken of this request, and Capt. Porter desponding of justice from any other quarter, begs and implores that the President of the U. States will cause it to be rendered him.

April 17, 1825.

### GEORGIA.

We have seen with some surprise the charge in the Richmond Enquirer, that "Georgia has been put off for 22 years (in the benefits she anticipated from the Treaty of 1802) under the plea on the part of the United States, that the Indian titles could not be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms." The article in which this charge appears has been copied into several papers without explanation or correction. It is however, untrue; and to place the matter in its true light, we have copied the following extract from a Report of Mr. CALHOUN to Mr. MONROE on the subject, bearing date March 29th, 1825.

"In fulfillment of the stipulation of the 4th article with Georgia, there has been held seven treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, of which five with the former—two of which were previous to the late war with Great Britain, in 1812, and three since. By the two preceding the declaration of war, there were ceded to Georgia 2,713,890 acres, and by the three latter, 11,785,390 acres; making together 14,499,280 acres. With the Cherokees, there have been held two treaties, both since the late war, by which Georgia has acquired 995,310 acres, which, added to that acquired by treaties with the Creek nation, makes 15,744,000 acres, that have been ceded to Georgia since the date of the convention, in fulfillment of the stipulation."

"In acquiring these cessions for the State of Georgia, the United States have expended \$258,954 90; to which should be added the value of 985,310 acres which were given in exchange with the Cherokees to Georgia, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, which lands, estimated at minimum of the public lands, would make \$1,244,137 50. If to those we add the sum of 1,210,000 paid to Georgia under the Convention, and \$5,282,151, 12 1/2, paid to the Yazoo claimants, it will be found that the United States have already paid, under the Convention, \$7,735,243 62 1/2, which does not include any portion of the expense of the Creek war, by which upwards of seven millions of acres were acquired to the State of Georgia."

"The United States have ever been solicitous to fulfil, at the earliest period, the obligation of the convention, by the extinguishment of the Indian titles within the limits of Georgia; a most satisfactory proof of which may be found in the number of treaties which have been held for that purpose, the quantity of lands which have been acquired, and the price paid. In fact, such has been the solicitude of the government, that but little regard has been had to the price, whenever it has been found possible to obtain a cession of lands to the State. The price given has far exceeded that which has

ever been given in other purchases from the Indians.

"I feel satisfied that it may be asserted, with confidence, that no opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title on reasonable terms, has been neglected to be embraced by the United States."

### Gen. GAINES and Gov. TROUP.

Gen. Gaines has published a letter in the Milledgeville papers, in reply to one from Gov. Troup, "directing" the General to "forbear" any further intercourse with the government of Georgia. The General's letter is replete with just retort and biting sarcasm. We subjoin a few sentences:

The expression in some of your previous letters (but of which I took no notice) wherein you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice, and inflated pride of office, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot "to feel power and forget right." Were you some little German Prince for example, (the most self-important and overbearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German Prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me; and after freely indulging in words of "learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted, viz: "I have lost no time to DIRECT you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

But I am not a Turk, nor are you a Prince! I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee. I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and an honorable member—my lawful public duties have called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws, and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual—no, not even the Governor! I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you: and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the Executive of this state, personally, or by letter, I shall not fail to do that duty with the respect due to the office and the state over which you preside. With these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as foreign Princes, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world.

### TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

The Huntsville, (Ala.) Advocate, of the 5th inst. indulges in some very appropriate reflections on the vile practice of holding barbecues and giving whiskey at elections; and of the election on the preceding Monday, says—"Never in our lives before did we witness such a profusion of treating on any public occasion, and it is the first time that we have seen bottles paraded in the public square, in rows, with labels containing the names of the several candidates, which a stranger, who did not know the custom, would have taken for the name of the liquor the bottle contained, and not of the person who furnished it."

### TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

The following gentlemen have been returned as members of the 19th Congress, from the state of Tennessee—those with this mark (\*) are old members:

1st District,	*John Blair, Esq.
2d "	*Gen John Cocke.
3d "	Col. James C. Mitchell.
4th "	*Jacob C. Isaacs.
5th "	*Col. Robert Allen.
6th "	Col. James K. Polk.
7th "	*Gen. Samuel Houston.
8th "	Dr. John H. Marable.
9th "	*Col. A. R. Alexander.

Several persons in Connorsville, Indiana, broke into the house of a Doct. Bradburn, for the purpose of mobbing him; when in the act of pulling him out of bed, he sprung upon the floor, seized a dissecting knife, and killed three of his assailants on the spot.

Humphrey Howland, of Scioto, Cayuga county, has raised the present season 765 acres of wheat, which, it is said, will average 25 bushels to the acre.

Gen. La Fayette, in reply to the Mayor of St. Louis, spoke of the American Union in the following language:

"An Union, sir, so essential, not only to the fate of each member of the confederacy, but also to the general fate of mankind, that the least breach of it would be hailed with barbarian joy, by an universal war-hoop of European aristocracy and despotism."

Upwards of seven hundred dozen Scythes were, during the last year, made in one manufactory, at Chelmsford, Mass. owned by J. Farwell and Son. It is said no Scythes find so ready a sale, or prove so good, as those manufactured at this establishment.

### LITERARY PRIZES.

The Editors of the New-York Herald offer one hundred dollars for four literary compositions, (two of prose, and two of poetry) for insertion in their journal.

1st. For the best American Moral Tale, the length not to exceed three pages of this paper, thirty dollars—for the second best, twenty dollars.

2d. For the best Poetical Article, on any subject compatible with the plan of this publication, of any length, between fifty and one hundred and fifty lines, thirty dollars,—for the second best, twenty dollars.

To be forwarded (post paid,) to Messrs. Hopkins & Morris, No. 9. Nassau-street, on or before the first of January next.

### JACKSON DINNER.

The Citizens of Paris, Kentucky, and the adjacent country, on the 16th ultimo, gave a public dinner to that portion of the Kentucky delegation in Congress who voted for Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. Between five and six thousand persons were present, including about seven hundred ladies.

### GOLD MINES.

There are several gentlemen in Amherst county, Va. near the Folly, digging for golden ore. They have an experienced Miner from Europe assisting them, and present appearances encourage them to expect a rich reward for their labor.

The "News of Literature and Fashion" of the 2d July, states, that the Life of Napoleon, by the author of Waterloo, is certainly to be forthcoming. It is to be comprised in four volumes, besides a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the French revolution to the day when Napoleon commenced his military career.

The Chancellor of New-York has directed that the titles of honor and exalted shall not be used in the proceedings of his court. "Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than this, cometh of evil."

### LIBERILITY.

Bolivar has offered to Mr. Lancaster 20,000 dolls. to be employed in advancing the education of children at Caracas.

### RALEIGH REGISTER.

The following ingenious Toast, was drank at Nantucket, on the Fourth of July last:

The Governor of New-York—whose colossal mind conceived the project of practically uniting these States, by locking them together.

A gang of counterfeiters has been detected in the Georgia Penitentiary, making false coin and bank notes.

The juice of lettuce has recently been extensively introduced into medical practice as a substitute for opium.

General La Fayette is now in this City, having returned on Thursday evening from a farewell visit to the three ex-presidents residing in Virginia. He will take his departure, in a few days, in the new frigate, which is nearly furnished for his reception.

The editor of the National Gazette, (Mr. Walsh) speaking of Mr. Webster's address, says—"Such discourses as this and the orations of Mr. Everett, serve to exalt considerably the literary reputation of New England." This reminds one of a similarly happy expression of a clergyman, who, at the ordination of a young minister, prayed that he might become a star of pretty considerable magnitude. Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett must feel flattered considerably, by this elegant encomium from the discriminating and classical editor of the National Gazette.

### NATIONAL ALLEGY.

We understand that the census of this town, under the late act, is nearly completed, and that the population of the city amounts to about 22,000, without including the military and transient persons, which in the summer season probably exceed 8,000. The Coves from Lakes des Aleres to Sillery, are a town of four miles in extent. We should suppose that at this moment, Quebec and an extent of a few miles round it contains about 40,000 souls.

### QUEBEC FIGHT.

The French squadron in Hampton Roads are all unmoored and have shifted, and will put to sea with the first fair wind. We understand that all except the Venus, 60 gun ship, the Nymph and Themis, 44's, will sail direct for France, and that these will accompany the rest as far as the Western Islands, whence they will return to the West India station.

### NORFOLK HERALD, 29th ult.

On Sunday, the 8th of July, the most noble William Beauchamp, 8th Duke of St. Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, died at his own house, in the 60th year of his age; he is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his eldest son William Ambrey de Vere, Earl of Bedford, now Duke of St. Alban's.



**WESTERN DISTRICT COTTON.**  
The following letter enclosed a specimen of cotton of a very good quality, the growth of the present season.  
Nashville Whig.  
MEMPHIS, AUG. 8, 1825.  
Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to enclose you an evidence of the early maturity of our Cotton in this quarter. The enclosed sample was gathered about the 1st instant, and has been in my possession since. Picking will commence in this county about the 15th, and be general by the 20th. Our crop promises to reward the labor of the planter with an abundant yield.  
A gentleman of the first respectability from this neighborhood informs me, that on Friday last, he saw a piece of cloth exhibited, which had been manufactured from Cotton the growth of the present year.  
A Post Office has been established at Martin's Store, in Montgomery county, and Howell Harris, Esq. appointed Postmaster. Letters and papers formerly sent to Woolley's Post Office, will hereafter be addressed to this office.  
A Post Office has likewise been established, and Mr. David Raymond appointed Postmaster, at Lanesville, Anson county, on the main road from Wadesborough to Charlotte, &c.  
A new Post Office has also been established at Marsh's Store, in Chatham county, 11 miles west of Pittsborough, and Dr. William J. Craig appointed Postmaster.  
Carolina Observer.  
A new Post Office has been established at Hudson, in Caswell county; of which John Smith, Esq. is Postmaster.  
MOBILE, AUG. 9.  
The Board of Health very promptly, on Tuesday last, proclaimed the existence of malignant fever in the city, and recommended the citizens to remove. The alarm immediately spread, and the inhabitants acting very wisely, began to leave, and during the week the City became almost depopulated. Most or all the public Officers are removed out of town, during the existence of the present alarm. The number of deaths since our last are however supposed to have been 25 or 30.  
It may be a satisfaction to our absent citizens, and others who have property here, to know, that the Corporation have established a good and efficient guard of seven men, to protect the City, by night and by day, from depredations, during its present deserted state.  
Register.  
Charles Lucien Bonaparte has published in Philadelphia, the first volume of his Supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject. It is said to be superior, in point of execution, to any previous production of the American press.  
The time draws nigh for the departure of the Nation's Guest from the American shores—He will carry with him the benedictions of the whole nation—Never was homage more universal, or paid from purer motives than that which has been granted by the freemen of America to this consistent veteran in the cause of freedom.  
Balt. American.  
The election for Governor in Georgia, takes place early in October. The Candidates are Governor Troup and Gen. Clarke. The contest will be as violent as was in Kentucky. Each party seems to be sanguine of success. The Greek disturbances are used as an electrifying argument on both sides. The Clark party charge upon the Governor the whole blame of the present state of things; and they, in turn, are accused of being at the bottom of the whole controversy; of uniting with the Indian Agents and other partisans in stirring up the prejudices and dissatisfaction of the Indians; and of sacrificing the interest and tranquility of the State for the accomplishment of their political views.  
A writer in the Baltimore American (no doubt in allusion to the conviction of Lieut. Whitlock, for sleeping on his watch at four different times) recommends to seamen who are afflicted with drowsiness the chewing of hard ship bread. We should think this might keep off the drowsy god, provided they keep eating all the time. We have heard of a recipe equally good as the one mentioned above, and that is, for the sailor when he feels drowsy, to walk about, and if he keeps moving, it is a sovereign remedy. Chewing a pump tack is also very good; but we have no doubt the hard bread will answer the purpose quite as well.  
MR. CLAY.  
A letter from Kentucky, states that Mr. Clay, before he left Lexington, "disposed of every species of property he had, except a farm near town, which stood mortgaged for more than it was worth; of course it was left. Every thing else, save that, was sold off for cash, and he has left us, never more, I dare say, to return."  
Alex. Herald.  
A merchant who lately advertised for a Clerk who could bear confinement, was answered by one who has laid seven years in jail.

**Salisbury:**  
SEPTEMBER 13, 1825.  
**ELECTION RETURNS.**  
Columbia.—Alexander Forme, senate; Luke R. Simmons, and Caleb Stephens, commons.  
Carteret.—W. Davis, senate; Otway Burns, and Wm. H. Borden, commons.  
Martin.—John A. Smithwick, senate; Jesse Cooper, and David Latham, commons.  
Onslow.—Edward Ward, senate; Frederick Foy, Edward Williams, commons.  
Mecklenburg.—Wm. Davidson, Senate; Thos. G. Polk, and Matthew Bain, commons.  
Sampson.—Thomas Boykin, senate; David Underwood, and Mr. Joiner, commons.  
Ashe, Jones, Hyde, and Lenoir, remain to be heard from.  
R. E. B. Baylor, is elected to Congress from the 2d Congressional district in Alabama, over Col. McKee, former member.  
David Holmes, Esq. late senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, has been elected Governor of that state, by a large majority over Gen. G. Mead. G. C. Brandon, is elected Lieut. Governor.  
**CONCORD PRESBYTERY.**  
The stated semi-annual session of the Concord Presbytery, was held at Uxter, in Lincoln county, on Thursday, the 1st of September, and closed on Saturday following. In the course of the session, many important and interesting subjects were discussed, with that harmony and meekness which become the followers of the Prince of Peace. Arrangements were made for an intermediate Presbytery to meet at Morganton, early in November, for the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Silliman, a licentiate, under the care of the Presbytery.  
After considerable time spent, in devising the most effectual means of supplying the waste places within their bounds, the Presbytery adjourned, to meet at Centre, in Iredell county, on the first Thursday of April next.  
On Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed, to a numerous and highly respectable body of communicants. The occasion was rendered more solemn and interesting, by the admission of nearly twenty new members to the communion of the Church. In this number, it was gratifying to see several young persons, of both sexes; and some who maintain a high standing in professional and public life.  
To pass unnoticed the unparalleled kindness and hospitality of the inhabitants of this section of Lincoln county, especially of the Ladies, would be ingratitude. We have often had occasion to admire the unwearying attentions and kindness of others; but we are compelled to say, that this place stands unrivalled. During the whole session, the most delicate and unceasing exertions were used to anticipate the wishes of the members of the Presbytery, as well as to express the deep interest they took in the affairs of the church. It is, indeed, an interesting section of country: "The lines have fallen to them in goodly places;" whether we regard the excellence and fertility of the soil, the beauty and picturesque character of the scenery, or the intelligence, urbanity, and piety of the inhabitants, we cannot help viewing this as one of the most favored settlements in our state. From the interest which gentlemen of the highest standing appeared to take in the objects of this meeting, as well as from the number and character of the communicants, and especially of the Elders, there can be little doubt of the future prosperity and increase of this, in some respects, recent church and congregation.  
A member of Concord Presbytery.  
We learn from the Camden (S. C.) Chronicle, that Mr. John Adamson, a young gentleman distinguished for wealth, respectability, and honorable feelings, was shot dead in the avenue to his house, on the 23d ult. as he was about starting on a journey. Mr. Lewis Ciples, of Camden, was the perpetrator of this shocking act. Adamson was a native of Camden, 24 years of age, of liberal acquirements (a graduate of Princeton College, N. J.) and of an amiable and inoffensive disposition. Ciples is under recognition, awaiting his trial. We have understood that there had previously existed a misunderstanding between the parties.  
**EXTORTION.**—A singular case of extortion was tried before a magistrate in Pennsylvania, lately. A man having passed through a turnpike gate twice, coming and going from Philadelphia, gave the gate-keeper, each time, 12½ cents, and received 9 cents change each time, the toll being 3 cents: the traveller commenced an action against the gate-keeper for extortion, in taking 34 cents, instead of 3 cents: judgment was given against the gate-keeper, for \$20 in each case; he appealed, and the business was finally settled by arbitration, and the gate-keeper paid \$10 damages in each case.  
**NATIONAL COMPLIMENT.**  
We learn from the Norfolk Herald, of the 29th ult. that the U. S. officers at Fort Monroe, (in the Chesapeake bay) gave a complimentary Ball, on Friday evening, the 26th ult. to the officers of the French fleet then lying in the harbor of Norfolk—which is said to have rivalled, in splendor, magnificence, and tasteful arrangement, any thing of the kind ever witnessed there before. "Nothing that taste could devise, or liberality supply, was omitted to give eclat to the occasion, and to render the honor intended to be paid to the gallant Frenchmen, in the highest degree distinguished and impressive."

The ladies from Norfolk, and the adjoining country, were invited, to the number of about 300. The utmost harmony, and cordiality, pervaded the company—which separated about 9 o'clock, Saturday morning. The French officers expressed themselves highly delighted with their entertainment; and will leave the American shore with impressions of the most happy kind; and will long cherish the most grateful sentiments towards the American people, for their hospitality.  
**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
Mr. Editor: The practice of the Universities, in conferring the Degree of "Doctor" on those who have eminently distinguished themselves in the learned professions of Law, Physic and Divinity, deserves commendation and praise, as it stimulates the rising generation to imitate the erudite and glorious example of their fathers. But it never was intended that the Degree of "Doctor" should be conferred on any one, unless he was eminent in his profession. But it seems that we have "fallen on evil times!" It is said that the Diploma of Doctor of Medicine can now be procured at the Edinburgh school, for a pound of Brimstone! And in North-Carolina, that of Doctor of Laws, has been conferred upon an individual who never was a Lawyer! CATO.  
September, 1825.  
[We deplore, as much as our correspondent "Cato" does, the practice of our Universities in so lavishly conferring "degrees" on their favorites, with so little regard to the merits of the recipients. But we believe "Cato" has fallen into an error, in supposing that the degree of "Doctor of Laws" was instituted exclusively for honoring those learned in the Law. If we are rightly informed, it was, in early ages, conferred by the colleges on their alumni alone, as the third grade of honors—1st, A. B. bachelor of arts; 2d, A. M. master of arts; and 3d, LL. D. doctor of laws. In later times, the colleges, giving greater latitude to their power of conferring degrees, extended the honorary degree of LL. D. to such individuals as, from time to time, had distinguished themselves for their researches in any science: For instance, Dr. Franklin, (who, we believe, was the first American recipient of this literary honor) for his discoveries and demonstrations in Electricity, had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford: hence his title of Doctor Franklin. In his time, the honor of the degree of LL. D. was worth something; but as "Cato" remarks, we have now "fallen on evil times;" for degrees and titles have become so "dog cheap," that they confer neither honor nor emolument. In what science a certain venerable individual of our state has sufficiently distinguished himself to deserve the degree of LL. D. which has recently been conferred on him by the North-Carolina University, we cannot guess—unless it be the science of politics: And even in that line, were we blessed with a few more such political "Doctors," the body-politic would soon become radically diseased, that all the LL. D.'s on earth could not restore to it again a healthful Constitution!  
EDITOR WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
**GOV. TROUP.**  
This man, it appears, has, at last, knuckled to the authority of the U. S. government, and come to the decision not to survey the territory lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians, until Congress shall have assembled, and reconsidered the treaty entered into last year with those Indians. We were prepared to expect this or some such measure on the part of his excellency, as soon as we ascertained that the general government would be firm and determined in its course, and would not suffer itself to be bullied into a subservience to the will of the radical faction in Georgia: We never yet knew a set of men of the swaggering, gasconading character of Gov. Troup and his partisans, who would not, when hard pressed, gloriously abandon their stand. It is an ill wind, however, that blows no one good: however ominous and treasonable the political effervescence in Georgia may have been viewed by some people of weak nerves, still it has been productive of benefit; for every attempt to shake and weaken the foundation of our political fabric, but serves to give it deeper root and permanency: Gov. Troup, too, has afforded food for printers to banquet upon, in these "piping times of peace."  
**COUNTERFEITING AGAIN.**  
In corroboration of what we stated a few weeks since, on the authority of a correspondent in Lincoln, relative to some tools found with Mrs. Abraham Collins, which afforded grounds for supposing that the accomplices of her husband, the old and well known counterfeiter, were making arrangements for laboring in their old vocation again, as soon as he should be released from jail, which will be some time in October, we are this week enabled, on the authority of our correspondent, to add, that a lump of composition metal, that will ring like, and is of the hardness of silver, has been found on Collins' old premises. From these facts, it would seem that there was a deliberate, concerted plan, for commencing the coinage of base money again, the moment old Abraham should be let loose upon the world. So far from the imprisonment of this man having any effect towards working a reformation in him, it appears rather to confirm him in his habits of lawless iniquity. A question very naturally here suggests itself, whether the penalties of the law are adequate to check the lawless depredations of

bad men, on the better part of the community. But it is the business of our legislators to inquire into this fact: and to them we leave the inquiry.  
**GREAT SQUIRREL HUNT.**  
MR. WHITE: Some time ago, I saw a piece printed in your paper, about a smart chance of Crows being killed in a neighborhood above Salisbury; and a great long rignaroul of a calculation about the sight of corn that was saved by the death of so many of those mischievous birds. Now I think I can tell you something to match that: In the Scotch-Irish settlement, on Saturday, the 3d day of this month, a squirrel hunt was made up, of about 20 on each side—one party commanded by Mr. Marlin, and the other by Mr. Neely. At night, when the company met to count out, it was found that fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty seven scalps had been brought in: one party beat the other about sixteen hundred.  
Now, sir, as I don't understand arithmetic well enough to tell how much corn will be saved by the death of all these squirrels, I hope the man who sent you the piece about killing the crows, will cypher it out for me; and I am sure, when it is once known what a heap of corn has been saved by we Scotch-Irish, the crow-killers will give up to us.  
JOHN CARR.  
September 10.  
**Married,**  
In Montgomery county, on Tuesday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Caleb P. Alexander, of Cabarrus county, to Miss Mary L. Chisholm, daughter of Angus Chisholm, Esq. of Montgomery county.  
**Died,**  
In this town, on Sunday night last, *Spence Maran Locke*, infant son of George Locke, Esq. aged 1 year and 10 months.  
In this county, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. *Mary E.* youngest child of Mr. Francis Gibson. Also, on the 8th inst. *William H.* son of Mr. William Gibson, aged 7 years.  
**By Saturday Mail.**  
**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**  
The ships Virginia, from Liverpool, and James Monroe, from Havre, arrived at New-York on the 30th ult. The former sailed on the 24th, and the latter on the 28th ult. The commercial advices from Liverpool, says the N. Y. Gazette, are no larger than those received by the Courier: Our London papers are one day later, but furnish no news of consequence. The James Monroe brought no French papers, several regular ships having sailed a day or two previous, we are consequently without any political intelligence.  
Our commercial advices from Havre are by no means flattering for Cotton. Recent sales had been effected at 33 to 38 sous for Louisiana; 28½ to 32 for Georgia, and 31 for Alabama—but the article was dull, owing, as is stated, to the speculators having thrown their purchases into market.  
The heat in Paris is represented as having been excessive, and much sickness among children, owing, it is said, to the immoderate use of fruit, chiefly cherries, which are almost the only food of the younger and working classes at this season in Paris. The thermometer had been as high as 95.  
**GREECE.**  
Extract of a letter received by the Herald, arrived at Boston.  
"OFF MILO, JUNE 16, 1825.  
"The Herald, which is in sight, was boarded this morning from a Greek man of war, and informed of an action they had on the 15th, in which the Turks lost a stout frigate, and a corvette; an English brig was also blown up. The Greeks have driven the Turkish fleet into Candia, and have them closely blockaded. There was a battle to the southward of Milo yesterday, but they have not heard the result. We heard the report of guns this morning in the direction of Candia. About 10 days ago, the Greeks engaged the Turkish fleet, took one vessel, burnt another, and drove a third on shore. The latter had amongst her crew about 30 Christians, who were all murdered as soon as they landed. Some had their heads cut off, and others were stoned to death by the women of the Island."

From the Raleigh Register.  
**Agriculture.**—The committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture of this State, to prepare and attend to the publishing of a volume on Agricultural Subjects, for the use of our Agriculturists, containing also Professor Olmsted's Geological Report, have made considerable progress in the work; and as soon as certain expected Essays shall be furnished by the Gentlemen who have promised them, (which it is hoped will not be much longer delayed) the work will appear and be distributed as directed by the legislature.  
The citizens of Washington are about giving Commodore Porter, a public dinner, as a testimony of their respect for his private worth and public services. This must be peculiarly gratifying to the hero of the Essex, under existing circumstances.  
The Family Visitor, a religious paper printed at Richmond, announces the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Iron-cum," or an humble attempt to make a Reconciliation between the Bishop of North Carolina and some of his dissenting brethren, by shewing that they do not differ so widely as the public have been led to suppose, by the Rev. Robt. B. Cress. &c.  
The Baltimore Patriot says it is in agitation in Georgia, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate, against general Clark, at the next election, for Governor.  
News from Buenos Ayres, to the 8th ult. has arrived in the U. States. The Emperor of Brazil has sent a body of troops to occupy a portion of Peru. But we suspect his majesty will not be able to keep an army there long.  
**Dr. A. B. Skinner,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that, at the solicitation of a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Salisbury, he will remain in town a few days longer. As he has already performed on several persons, with the utmost satisfaction, he politely requests all those afflicted with the scurvy, or the loss of Teeth, to come forward, examine those that have already been operated upon, and have had teeth renewed, or set, with skill and durability to themselves. Dr. Skinner will attend on families in the country, at their request. He may be found at Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, during his stay in town.  
September 10, 1825. 1w  
**Tailoring Business.**  
CANON & SMITH, having entered into co-partnership, are prepared to carry on the above mentioned business at their stand in Cabarrus county, with their usual promptness and attention. They have recently received, and continue to receive, as often as the latest fashion takes place, drafts of the latest fashions from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical precision, and accompanied with painted representations of persons in full dress. With these advantages, together with their attention to business, their former success in fitting their customers, and the cheapness of their charges, they doubt not but they will be able to afford entire satisfaction to all such as may choose to give them a trial.  
N. B. Canon & Smith have also just received from Philadelphia, patterns of dresses for females, with directions for making them. They will cut out, and if required, make up ladies dresses according to the most stylish mode of the day.  
September 1, 1825. 473  
**Military Order.**  
THE officers of the Cabarrus Regiment will attend in Concord, at the hour of 12 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, with their muskets and subordinate officers, on the 6th of October next, to be drilled by the officers of the Regiment. The officers of the Regiment are notified to have their companies paraded in Concord, by the hour of 9 o'clock, on the 7th day of October, prepared for review, at 12 o'clock, precisely.  
J. L. BEARD, J. A. BEN. PLUNKETT, Adj't.  
Sept. 5, 1825. 276  
Mr. Philip Britain, Wm. Smith, and Jos. Smith, TAKE notice that on the 13th day of October next, 1825, at the dwelling house of Sam'l Greenlee, in North Carolina, Burke county, near Morganton, I intend to take the deposition of William Greenlee, to be read in evidence against you in the suit now pending in the Superior Court of Rockford county, State of North-Carolina, October term, 1825; wherein you are plaintiff and I am defendant; attend and cross-examine if you choose. Yours, &c.  
J. M. GREENLEE.  
August 29, 1825.  
**A first rate tract of Land**  
FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of LAND commonly called the Leper tract, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the cotton planters; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.  
A. J. WORKE.  
August 23rd, 1825. 3rd36  
**Estate of Jasper Commins.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Jasper Commins, doth desire all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment without delay.  
WM. KING, Adm'r.  
Iredell county, Aug. 16, 1825. 375



## The Must.

### THE OPSONIQUES.

Diophilos, of Sinope, in Pontus, was the author of one hundred Comedies, and was applauded for his morals, wit, and humor. The following lines are from one of them:

"We have a notable law in CONSTANTA,  
Where, if a fellow outruns reason,  
Feasting and junketing at furious cost,  
The sumptuary justice calls upon him,  
And thus begins to sift him—"You live well!  
But have you well to live? You squander freely;  
Have you wherewithal? Have you the funds  
For these outgoings? If you have, go on!  
If you have not, we'll stop you in good time,  
Before you outrun honesty: for he [wits]  
Who lives, we know not how, must live by his  
Either he touches some fool's purse,  
Or is the accomplice of some knavish gang;  
This, a well-order'd city will not suffer;  
Such vermin we expel."

### TIDE OF LIFE.

I saw, while the earth was at rest,  
And the curtains of heav'n were glowing,  
A breeze full of balm from the west,  
O'er the face of a sleepy lake blowing;  
It ruffled a wave on its shore,  
And the stillness to billows was broken;  
The scale left it calm as before;  
It slept as if never awoken.

Not thus with the dull tide of life;  
One check may be sorrow'd by weeping,  
While free from the breezes of strife,  
Another in peace may be sleeping,  
The wave once disturbed by the breeze,  
Can tranquilly sleep again never,  
Till destiny chill it, and freeze  
The calm it had broken forever.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### GEN. BOLIVAR, PERU, &c.

The following extract of a letter from Lima to a gentleman in Boston, affords some facts relative to the character of Gen. Bolivar, which we do not recollect to have seen elsewhere:

Had Gen. Bolivar come to Peru instead of St. Martin, vast loss and misery would have been saved. The profligate, rapacious, cruel and treacherous character of that chief and many of his followers, prolonged the struggle in this country, alienated many from the Patriot cause, and occasioned the loss of thousands of lives. After the reins of government had fallen into the hands of the imbecile Torre Tagle, and his intriguing, unprincipled advisers, the country soon fell of course by their weakness and treachery into the power of the Spaniards, who, tutored by misfortune and led by some able men, were practising that line of conduct which tended to give them not only the power, but in a considerable degree the confidence of the people, deceived and disgusted with those who had come to protect them.

After Peru was thus again thrown almost wholly into the hands of the Spaniards, the arrival of Bolivar began gradually to revive the hopes of the patriot party. The Republic of Colombia poured out her whole strength at his disposal, and though his united force was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Spaniards, this inferiority was compensated for by the superior bravery and enthusiasm of the troops. This is one of the qualities of most of the Colombians I have seen—they have all the enthusiasm, the fondness of praise, the virtue and the vanity of a youthful, warlike and successful people. In the combined army of Colombia and Peru, are many foreign officers of great bravery. The confidence and admiration for their leader is extreme. It is impossible to flatter them too highly, and they in turn are not sparing of their compliments.

Gen. Bolivar, or as he is generally called, the Liberator, is 42, about 5 feet 7, and slender in his person, and, as the "hero of the equator" which the Americans call him, might be supposed to be, rather dark in his complexion. His countenance always of a serious cast, yet notwithstanding the mustachios on his upper lip, not ferocious as many represent him—his eyes dark hazel, are expressive and penetrating. In early life he travelled through Europe for his pleasure—he reads English, but does not speak more than a few words. French he speaks fluently, though not correctly. Apologizing one day for my imperfect knowledge of French and Spanish, he said "O, no matter—never regret it—your own fine idiom is the only one worth speaking—all that is liberal—all that is noble, is found in that. It is the language of liberty." He talks a great deal, and with apparent frankness, and without premeditation. He seems fond of social life, and never balks a party by going away prematurely. On two occasions I have been with him in large parties—one at a

ball and supper, where he staid from eight in the evening until five in the morning, talked the whole time, at supper gave toasts and made speeches, and after supper danced a waltz with a handsome girl. At a breakfast on Washington's birth day—the day he selected for his visit to the frigate United States—which lasted from 11 to 3, he gave several toasts and speeches, in which he exalted the United States as infinitely surpassing every other nation of ancient and modern times, in knowing how to unite the most entire liberty with the most perfect order, intelligence, liberality, &c.

His ambition appears to be of a lofty and fine description. He wishes to go down as the assessor and founder of South American independence, and, satisfied with an ample fortune, disdains all accession of wealth. He refused, with some contempt, the vote of the Peruvian Congress, granting him a million of dollars; having made it his pride, from the beginning, that he would not carry away even a grain of sand from Peru. His favorite projects are a canal across the Isthmus, and the establishment of a Congress at Panama, to consist of a grand federative council, to decide on all disputes between the different states, to have an army which they will call out, when either of the states or any foreign power, commits an aggression. The idea, however, seems visionary, but it is his favorite scheme. After settling the affairs of these countries, and establishing their peace and independence, it is his wish to travel through the United States and England, for both which countries he has a high admiration. His enmity against the Spaniards, nourished in the bloody war of Venezuela, is irreconcilable. All his connexions were murdered by them, except an old uncle whom he has in Spain.

#### Gen. RICHARDSON.

A correspondent of the Columbia Telescope, gives the following brief account of the services of this veteran of the Revolution:

William Henry Drayton and Wm. Tennent, had been sent directly after the disembarkment of Campbell aboard a British vessel in Charleston Harbor, to the Fork of Saluda and Broad rivers, to endeavor to bring over the royalists, who were many in that part of the state, to sign the association, as it was called. Judge Drayton there made them several able harangues, but many still remained disaffected, from the influence of the Cunninghams. They soon after formed a party and seized on the public powder, and drove Major Williamson into a stockade fort near 96, and the Tories took possession of the goal.

The Council of Safety, under these circumstances, judged it necessary to march an army into these settlements, sufficiently numerous to intimidate opposition. But still it was necessary that it should be conducted with great prudence, in order to gain over as many as possible without bloodshed. This important command, and that too over the first army raised by this state as a free people, was conferred on General Richardson, having under his command Col. Thompson of Belleville, better known to the Tories, by the name of *Old Danger*, a gentleman whose merits have of late been almost overlooked, especially after having received the thanks of the U. S. Congress at Philadelphia, for his conduct at Sullivan's Island. Col. Richardson also commanded a regiment under his father in this expedition. Another son, Edward R. the father of Edward Richardson of the Senate, from St. Matthews, also raised a company and command, including some troops from North Carolina, amounting to about 3000 men. General Richardson was vested with full powers, "to apprehend the leaders of the party which had seized the powder, and to do all other things necessary to suppress the present and prevent future insurrections." It has been said, Richardson was the dictator of the upper country, and Rutledge afterwards that of the lower country. They both commanded with equal prudence and justice. Gen. Richardson executed his orders with such wisdom, moderation and propriety, that he soon carried every point, without the cost of one drop of blood. A success most wonderful at such times and under such circumstances. However I have neither time nor inclination to give a history of the times, my object is merely to revive the recollection of Gen. Richardson's services. This expedition is generally known by

the name of the Campaign of the Snow Camps.

Upon Gen. Richardson's return home, a more regular plan of government was adopted. A legislative council of 13 were elected, of which he was chosen one; a president and vice-president was also chosen, with six privy councillors, &c. besides judges, &c. And now it was that John Rutledge was elected president.

In the campaign of 1779, Lincoln established himself at Purysburg, and a large portion of the militia of South Carolina was drafted and put under the command of Gen. Richardson, (who, though I believe, during all this time, only held the commission of colonel,) and marched off to join Lincoln.

General R. continued in service till the fall of Charleston, where he was taken prisoner and sent to John's Island, and there confined for some time; but upon the interference of a gentleman from his own neighborhood, who had joined the royal side, he was suffered to return home, in Clarendon, where soon after he died.

When Tarleton afterwards marched through that district he could not be persuaded but that Gen. Richardson still lived. His grave was pointed out to him. He ordered it to be opened, but countermanded the order before it was executed; and then to avenge himself, ordered the dwelling house to be burnt. This he had executed under circumstances most horrible. The cattle were driven into a barn adjoining the stables, and were likewise consumed in the general conflagration.

Tarleton afterwards went to the house of every Richardson in the neighborhood. The house of Edward Richardson, son of the general, was searched, and in turning up the bed-clothes, out rolled Col. E. Richardson, now of the senate, then a little fellow only a few months old. Tarleton immediately said, in his bitter way, "let him alone, let him alone for this time; but if I come back this way, I will put to death every male of the name, damn them, 'nits will become lice,'" a vulgarity of expression long remembered by the family. All their houses were burnt but that of Col. Richardson, who was then a prisoner.

When the British were at the house of General Richardson, a soldier seized his saddle, which was in the piazza, and upon which was riding at the time, a boy aged about ten. As soon as the soldier seized one of the straps of the stirrup, the little fellow rolled off and seized the other, and struggling, gave the soldier a cut across his hand with a large case knife he had playing with in his hand. He was applauded for his courage, and not disturbed. This was Colonel Richardson, the late Governor.

During this campaign, the brutalities of the British troops was beyond description. They sabred the poultry, cut the dogs in two, burnt the corn and cattle. They carried off every thing that was valuable, and destroyed what they could not carry.

The repositories of the dead were in several places opened, and ransacked for hidden treasures; feather beds ripped open to get the ticking for packing away their plunder. At M<sup>c</sup>Cord's ferry, Tarleton actually amused himself in breaking the furniture. He laughed nearly to exhaustion, when under pretence of saving a quantity of china for Mrs. MacCord, he ordered it to be carried out of the house, before he had it burnt; and tripped the soldiers up as they walked down the steps. The distress of a very aged lady, was a subject to him of high mirth. But he had a soldier well flogged that day for stabbing old Capt. Russell, a gentleman about 70 years of age, who interfered to prevent some mischief, and had strength enough, even at that age, to disarm the soldier.

Before I conclude, I must remind the Columbians, that it was in honor of Gen. Richardson that their main street was named, and that he was the grandfather of our present governor, a gentleman so much respected for his high character, and the first who has honored the capital by making it what it should be by law, the place of residence of the Commander in Chief.

A RICHLANDER.

A new three wheeled carriage has been invented at Bristol, which will travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, and is to be propelled by manual labour from within the vehicle.

### RAILWAYS, ROADS, CANALS, &c.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled "Facts and arguments in favor of Railways," &c.

The expense of constructing a turnpike in a proper manner, is almost equal to that usually expended per mile on a canal. The best turnpikes in America have cost from 9 to 12,000 dollars per mile. The average cost of the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike, was 9,000 per mile—the Germantown turnpike cost 11,000 dollars per mile. Part of the National or Cumberland road cost 17,000, and part of the Lancaster turnpike near Philadelphia, 15,000 dollars per mile.

Near London, upwards of 4,000 dollars per mile is annually required to preserve the great road in repair.

The average cost of canals for boats of 25 or 30 tons scientifically constructed, may be estimated at 12 to 15,000 dollars per mile.

Lord Guilford, in the year 1676, mentions the first parallel railway of which any description is on record. It was composed entirely of wood timbers. In 1766 the first rails of cast iron were made. Colonel Sergeant of Boston invented the plan of a single rail track, which can be constructed for less than two-thirds of the expense of common railways. In 1815, the flat rail was superseded by an iron bar. In 1798, steam engines began to be used to draw a train of loaded wagons. An engine weighing 8 tons and of 8 horse power will draw 45 tons of goods at the rate of 8 miles per hour.

Mr. Stevens, of New-Jersey, has constructed a granite railway at an expense of about 1200 dollars per mile.

The only railways in this State are those in bridges—those in front of the engine houses in the city; a wooden rail track is in use at the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and that erected by Mr. Camac, leading from his ice-house to the shipping in the Delaware, and ships' ways. Railways have a decided superiority over canals in expense, expedition, safety and certainty.

Twenty five million dollars have been expended in Pennsylvania on internal improvements; two-thirds of this sum has been spent in improving our inland navigation, on roads, bridges, &c. This does not include the charity and education expenses. [The sum annually expended in Philadelphia in charity, is nearly \$600,000, an amount unequalled by any city, not the capital of a kingdom, in Christendom.]

The fourth edition of a very able and interesting pamphlet—"Facts and arguments in favor of adopting Railways in the State of Pennsylvania,"—has just appeared. The advantages of railways are clearly shown, and the arguments fully supported by experience. Mr. Strickland, the agent to the society for Internal Improvements, reports decidedly in its favor. We rejoice in the prospect that "Pennsylvania will execute the first grand Railway in the New World." Full and profitable communication can be made in no other way with equal advantages. We hope this pamphlet will circulate to every section of our State, confident that its appeals will have a powerful and beneficial effect on the interests of our State. Railways require less original expense, less attendance, are more easily repaired, and more manageable than canals; are more expeditious, can be at all times used, and are easily constructed.

### FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Marshal Macdonald (who is now travelling in Scotland) appears to be about 60 years, thin in person, and rather above the middle size; his hair is quite gray, his eyes dark, and his countenance rather round and sedate. He was plainly dressed in black, and like his celebrated friend Buonaparte takes snuff in great quantities. He speaks very little English, and that little imperfectly. The fatigue of a soldier's life, and the anxieties of political struggles, appear to have brought on premature age, for he walked feebly, appearing in an infirm state of health. When on the field of Culloden, he expressed his surprise at the imbecility which dictated the choice of that spot for the position of the pretender's army. No spot could be worse chosen for the position of an irregular body of men acting on the defensive against regular troops; and the wonder was increased, the General observed, when the neighbouring high ground behind the water of Nairn afforded so fine a position to obtain the objects and suit the circumstances of the Jacobites.

Some write nonsense to fill a volume; I make a rhyme to end a column.

### For Sale, or Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or rent that tract of land with its improvements, on the south west side of the Yadkin River at Beards Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract, only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwelling house and the customary out houses, near the bridge.

The house is quite new, having been built only a few years ago, and being designed for a house of entertainment is well adapted to that purpose, both from its location and plan.—The situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN BEARD, Jr.

Salisbury, July 15, 1822.

**COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore.**  
WHERE all the Great Capitals were sold in the last GRAND STATE LOTTERY, which was drawn on the 27th July—viz: the \$40,000 Prize to a gentleman in Philadelphia—the 10,000 sent to Pennsylvania county, Virginia—the 5,000 sold in shares; One-half sent to Warrenton, N. Carolina—One-quarter to Caswell Court House, N. Carolina, and the remaining Quarter to New-York. The minor Prizes were variously distributed.

### THE NEXT SCHEME:

#### Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—to be drawn by the improved mode (Odd and Even system) secured by Letters Patent from the United States, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The whole to be completed IN ONE DAY.

Highest Prize 30,000 dollars!

Synodus Scheme:	
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000	
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000	
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000	
10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000	
10 prizes of 500 is 5,000	
30 prizes of 100 is 3,000	
60 prizes of 50 is 3,000	
100 prizes of 20 is 2,000	
200 prizes of 10 is 2,000	
400 prizes of 5 is 2,000	
20,000 prizes of 4 is 80,000	
20,813 PRIZES.	\$152,000

40,000 Tickets, Not one Blank to a Prize.

Mode of drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 Prizes of \$1, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers in the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependant on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$1 Prize. If the \$30,000 Prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a Prize of \$1.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

Even Numbers end with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery IN ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate Number in the Scheme, so that the holder of two Tickets or two shares of Tickets, (one Odd and one Even Number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one Prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior Prize in this Scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many Tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain Two Prizes each!

Every prize payable in Cash, which is usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

### TICKETS WILL BE

on the 1st of September, to Five Dollars; until which time, the price will continue, viz: Whole Tickets - \$4 Quarters - \$1 00 Halves - 2 00 Dights - 50 To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers (odd and Even) at

### COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, Baltimore.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the Grand State Lottery which was completed a few days ago. And where more Capitals have been sold than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets, in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr., Baltimore.  
COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S Office, and who signify their wish to receive the same. Baltimore, August, 1823.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, 2

Statesville, Aug. 24, 1823.  
THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in order to avoid an interference with the Superior Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the terms of which were changed at the last session of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was issued) again to change the time of this fall's review: the several Regiments composing the 7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the days and at the places following, to wit:

The two Fredell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 53) at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county, (Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the 21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of regiments will be prepared to make their returns on the days of their several reviews.

By order of the Brigadier General.  
WASHINGTON BYERS, Adj. Gen.